

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1824.

[NO. 10.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NEW GOODS, for CASH.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Smith & Carson,

respectfully inform the public, that they will receive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, a general assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods,

which they will sell low for cash or produce only. It is expected one of us will be a considerable part of the year in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia or Charleston: by this means we expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of new and seasonable goods, bought at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and of the best quality.

WM. SMITH,
WM. CARSON.

Nov. 1, 1824.—5*

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.

Commission Merchant,

No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Edward M. Bronson,
Sheet Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin Ware Manufacturer.

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement which he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of their patronage; more particularly at this season of the year, when a strong opposition blows a heavy gale from our northern brethren. I have a good assortment of Tin Ware on hand at this time, consisting of the following articles, viz:—Cups, Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, Lanthorns, Measures, Seals and Weights, Wash Bowls, Blow Lamps, Candle Moulds, Batter Pans, of every description, Hearts, Diamonds, Scallops, &c. &c. I have a few elegant Street Glass Lanthorns, of all sizes; all of which I will sell at moderate prices for cash or produce; but no credit.

N. B. I have a few Notes and Accounts on hand, which may be taken up in the course of thirty days, and be a disappointment to Mr. Tom Collins.

I shall receive in a few days a considerable quantity of Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. A liberal price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

5*

Plantation, Stock, Negroes, &c

For Sale, at Public Auction.

ON Thursday, 9th of December next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, his valuable Plantation, consisting of 240 acres, lying in the Lawyers' road, 3 1/2 miles east from Charlotte. The soil is good, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, &c.; and a part of the farm is fine meadow land. There is a good dwelling-house on the plantation, barn, and other necessary out-houses; an excellent spring, and a good well convenient to the barn lot. It will also sell, at the same time and place, all his corn, hay, fodder, &c.

HORSES, and stock of all kinds.

There are also four likely Negroes, viz. two fellows, a wench and her child. Persons desirous of obtaining a valuable possession, and of making good bargains, will do well to attend.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.

October 22, 1824. 619

For Sale, or Rent.

THE House and Lot where Mr. Stanley now lives. For terms, apply to

WM. RUDISILL.

Charlotte, Nov. 3, 1824.—49

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 bbls. SUGAR,
35 bbls. do
10 do Leaf do
65 bags Coffee,
20 bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
20 bbls. Molasses,
25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
5 do Malaga Wine, [40d.
200 kegs Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, 4d. to
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1500 do Hoop do
2000 do Sheet do
1000 do German Steel,
1350 do Blistered do
250 do Cast do
2500 Share Moulds,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
700 do Sound Salt,
40 boxes No. 10 Cotton Cards,
10 do No. 6 Wool do
30 do 8 by 10 1/2 Window Glass,
10 do 10 by 12 1/2 do
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
25 do Writing Paper,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
3 do Shot, assorted,
2 do Bar Lead,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
20 do and 20 half bbls. Mackerel,
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted,
1500 lbs. Salt Petre,
500 do Alum,
500 do Blumstone,
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs.

ALSO,

A constant supply of

Cotton Machine Cards.

October 28, 1824.—8t13

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Have received their Fall Importation of

DRY GOODS.

direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country Store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now, than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8t13

DRY GOODS.

166 Packages of DRY GOODS,

JUST received by the last arrivals, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,
25 casks Straw Bonnets,
100 nests Band Boxes,
5 trunks Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wool Hats, &c. &c.

The above Goods are well selected for this market, and adapted to the season. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

David B. Crane & Co.

Have just received their fall importation of

Hardware and Cutlery,

direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, 28th Oct. 1824.—8t13

H. G. NELSON.

Has just received by the last arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia,

One Hundred Packages

Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market.

ALSO,
100 doz. Pocket Books and Wallets,
20 do. Goat Skins,
15 do. coloured Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining Skins,
50 reams Writing Paper,
10 casks Wool Hats, assorted,
20 doz. Morocco Hats,
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c. &c.

The above are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

Drs. McKinzie & Caldwell,

HAVING dissolved their co-partnership in the practice of Physic, return their thanks to the public for the patronage which they have received, and respectfully request those indebted to them to come forward and make settlement either by cash or by note.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1824.—8tf

N. B. As I intend shortly to move out of this country, all those who are indebted to me individually, are also solicited to settle their accounts as soon as convenient.

ROBERT MCKINZIE.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

By the Steam Boat Columbia,

NOW within twelve miles of Cheraw, on her passage up, will be received most of the following GOODS; the residue will be received in eight or ten days:

Dry Goods, Crockery,
Hard Ware, Glass and Stone Ware,
Cutlery, Smith's Bellows,
Hollow Ware, Anvils,
Andirons, Vices,
Shovels and Tongs, Hammers,
Bellows, Screw plates, files, &c.
Mill, Pitt, and Cross cut Saws,
Wire and Hair Sifters, [assorted;
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and Saddlery
Mackerel, Shad, Codfish,
Mess and Prime Beef,
Linnseed and Tanners' Oil,
Paints, Putty, Glass,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, bagging and scin
Twine,
Lead, Patent and Buck Shot,
Dupont's FF Powder,
Iron and Steel, assorted sizes and qualities;
Plough Moulds,
Nixon's Patent Ploughs, superior to any other.

ALSO,
Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
Black and white Hats, from the best Manu-
factories, and of the newest fashions;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Boots, Shoes, Leghorn & Straw Gypsy Bonnets;
Fancy and common Chairs,
Northern Cheese;

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Cognac Brandy,
Coffee, Holland Gin,
Maderia,
Colmanar,
Teneriff, and
Malaga,
Jamaica,
West India, and
New-England,
Molasses, Northern Gin and Whiskey,
London Porter,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Salt Petre, Coppers,
Bottles, Corks, &c. &c.

From the above general and extensive assortment, dealers in goods can be furnished with almost every article in their line. These goods have been purchased at the New-York Auctions, importers, and best stores, with great care, and are offered at a low price for cash, and will be sold to Merchants by Wholesale for cash, at prices as favorable, as they can be bought of regular dealers in any southern town or city, adding extra expenses.

Cash paid for Cotton.

Cash and Goods advanced on Cotton and other produce.

Cotton and all kinds of produce received and forwarded by the Steam Boat Columbia, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants, Planters and others, are invited to call and examine the above goods.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheraw, Nov. 8, 1824.—4t11

Auction & Commission Store

At FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers have generally on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.

The following articles are at present in Store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:—

3 pipes superior Cognac Brandy,
5 hbls. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
4 do. prime Muscovado Sugar,
15 bbls. country Gin,
5 do. Coppers,
34 do. Load Sugar,
35 do. excellent Brown Sugar,
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine,
10 boxes Maderia and Sherry Wine,
10 casks Cheese,
2 do. Sad Irons,
65 bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento, [Glass,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 Window
50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Fancy Glass Tumblers & Decanters,
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles,
10 do. Bar Soap,
2 do. Club Axes,
5 do. Mustard,
6 do. Whittemore Cards,
5 do. American Cigars,
10 tons assorted Swedes and Jersey Iron.
Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS,
CUTLERY, &c. WILKINS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.—4*

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the late firms of DAVIDSON & CAMPBELL, and CAMPBELL & BLAKE, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at or before our next County Court, (which will commence the fourth Monday in November next,) as longer indulgence cannot be given. One or other of the subscribers will always be in Charlotte, ready to make settlements.

Good Cotton, at the current price, will be received in payment.

D. CAMPBELL,
J. BLAKE.

State of North-Carolina.

NECKLEBURG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, } Original Attachment.

vs. Sterling Russel. }
Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. IS. AC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m21.—price adv. \$4.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the Book-Binding, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Military Association.

THOSE persons interested in forming an Independent Volunteer Company in this place, are requested to meet at the Court-House, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th December next.

Charlotte, N. C. November 30, 1824.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has the lumber complete for a house eighteen by thirty feet, two stories high, of good heart, which he will sell at a reduced price for cash or on a short credit.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, Nov. 26, 1824.—2t10

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.

JOHN DOW.

Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9tf

If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court.

J. D.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 16th day of December, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling-house of Catharine Simmons, all the property of said deceased, to-wit:—two Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, Corn, Cotton, and Fodder, with household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c. Due attendance will be given by me, and a reasonable credit. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

A. DEARMOND, Admr.

Nov. 23d, 1824.—3t11

The Sale

OF the personal property of William Parks, dec'd., is postponed until Thursday, 9th December.—Sale on same terms.

L. H. ALEXANDER, Admr.

November 23, 1824. 3t10

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of sundry decrees from the Court of Equity, bearing date the 13th November instant, there will be sold, at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, the following valuable Lands, viz: One tract of 200 acres, more or less, on Steel Creek, divided by John Dinkins the elder to John Dinkins, jun. now deceased.

ALSO,

Another tract of 300 acres, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 2 miles from Charlotte, on the road leading to the Old Nation Ford, Camden, &c.

A credit will be given on the above sales for one and two years, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALSO,

A tract of twenty-six acres, lying on Waxhaw Creek, containing a

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

known by Walkup's Mills. In this case a credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, and bond and sufficient security required.

ALSO,

One other tract, lying on the waters of the Catawba River, containing 164 acres, formerly the property of John Wilson, now deceased.—On this a credit of 12 months will be given, on condition of bond and good security.

All the above lands are said to be valuable, and are sold for the benefit of the legatees.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Nov. 16, 1824.—7t14

Windsor Chair Making,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, and is constantly prepared to fill any orders, with neatness and despatch. He feels grateful for the encouragement which he has already received, and promises that every exertion, on his part, shall be used to merit a continuance. Chairs will be sent to any of the neighboring counties, within a reasonable distance, without any additional expense to purchasers.

N. B. Gigs, Carriages, &c. repaired and painted, on short notice.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Nov. 12, 1824.—6t12

Look Here!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for A BEEF, are requested to come forward by the fourth of next instant, and make payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Nov. 25, 1824.—2wp

Runaways.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, without any just cause, two indentured apprentice boys, John and Robert McLeary. Their father, David McLeary, lives near Concord, Cabarrus county, whither it is likely they will direct their course. Any person who will furnish me with such information as will enable me to obtain said boys, or will lodge them in any jail, so that I can get them, shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. I do also hereby forewarn their father, or any other person, from employing or harboring said boys, as they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. RUDISILL.

Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1824.—9

Desultory.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To Michael McLeary, Thomas G. Polk and Matthew Bain, Esqrs. Representatives from the county of Mecklenburg.

Gentlemen: When we are surrounded by the blessings which attend the freedom of that engine of information, the Press,—by that security for ourselves and property, which is the result of wholesome and well executed laws; when calm peace sheds her benign influence over our country, we would reasonably expect some improvement in education, which can alone raise us to that height of moral and political grandeur to which we may justly aspire. But in vain have the citizens of North-Carolina looked to the meeting of every legislature with an eye of hope, that something would be done to improve our system of education; in vain has the executive repeatedly recommended it; in vain is the example of other states set before our eyes:—still our legislators have passed it by as a subject not worthy their attention.

Such being the case, I am induced to address you, as servants of the people, on this important subject. That part of our system of education, if system it can be called, most susceptible of improvement, is our common schools.

1st. These are not sufficiently numerous to allow every parent a convenient opportunity of sending his children to school; consequently a great number grow up without even knowing how to read.

2d. Persons that generally have the care of our common schools, are not qualified for that important office, either as to morals or capacity. The reason of this is, that persons who are able, send their children to a neighboring town for the purpose of education, knowing that the habits of such teachers as are frequently employed in the country schools, have a blighting influence on the future character of their children, and that their intellectual qualifications are too often deficient. The consequence of this is, that the poor people in the neighborhood are not able to raise a sufficient salary for a competent teacher, and have either to accept of persons who are too lazy to follow any other occupation, and too ignorant to teach, but who have acquired sense enough to deceive the honest but ignorant yeomanry; or what is still worse, suffer their children to grow up in ignorance.

Is this statement too highly colored? No! Although there are exceptions, they are few indeed, compared with those of the other class.

The only remedy for this dangerous and growing evil, is the establishment of public schools in every neighborhood, that is, in every five or six miles square; and the imposition of such a tax on the property of those who reside within the boundary, as will be a sufficient salary to support a competent and moral teacher.

Thus a teacher can be assured of such a salary, as long as he chooses to remain in the neighborhood, whether the school be large or small; and thus persons who are too poor to pay the present price for schooling, will have an opportunity of giving their children such an education as will ensure them a respectable standing. It may be said that there are no persons in this country, who make use of common industry, who are unable to school their children; and that by this means, honest citizens would be supporting the children of profligates. But it is a law of nature and of God, that they who do no harm shall not suffer punishment; therefore, it would be wrong that children should live in ignorance, because their parents were lazy or intemperate.

Nor is this merely the work of imagination; for instances of other states are placed before us as a model and as an example of the beneficial results of the support of public schools.

Connecticut is a state celebrated for the morality of its inhabitants, and of which a respectable writer says, "A thirst for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the state. More young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their number, receive a public education, than in any other of the states." This can be attributed only to the excellence of their common schools. By these, the native talents of her youth, which would otherwise remain dormant and useless, are brought into action; and when once roused from its lethargy, the mind in quest of information overcomes every obstacle.

It is your duty, as guardians of the happiness and safety of your constituents, to inspect carefully the present system of education in our common schools; and if you examine, I am conscious you cannot but see the defects of it, and the advantages of an improved system.

If, then, you wish for the happiness of posterity; if you wish your names blessed by infants yet unborn, as the benefactors of mankind; if you wish the praise

of the wise, as the institutors of a good system of education in your native state; and lastly, if you wish to see education, with its attendant train of morality, honesty, temperance and happiness, flourish in your country, you will certainly use your endeavors to have the alteration made; and instead of the present, have an enlightened and efficient system of education; one, by which every neighborhood will be constantly supplied with a good English school.

I beseech you, let not the fear of losing your places deter you from exercising your influence on this important subject. I am convinced it needs but a trial, to meet the approbation of all classes of society; and even should it be the cause of your becoming private citizens, you have the approbation of that class of mankind, whose good opinion is worthy the ambition of honorable minds, with the pleasing consciousness of having done your duty.

A RECLUSE.

GOOD RULES FOR FAMILIES.

Fire.—The following directions are known and practised by many; but as a single person may do carelessly what the prudence of others can neither prevent nor remedy, it may be as well to give them what circulation we can.

1. Never leave your fire alone for a quarter of an hour, without securing it by a fender, or taking the andirons from the wood. All know that an absence of 15 minutes is frequently protracted to an hour or even a day.

2. Never leave wood burnt or unburnt, standing in the corner where there is a fire; nor leave wood and chips—much less linen or cotton clothes near the fire-place, or on or against a stove over night.

3. A cat should not be left in the house at night. They have often, by getting in the ashes, and having coals stick to them, communicated fire to the house. Dogs have been known to be equally imprudent.

4. A hearth should not be swept later than two hours before bed-time.

5. No one should carry a light, except in a lantern, into the garret, cellar, or any room where there are loose combustibles; for if parents do so, the eldest children may, and of course the youngest will. The careful should be careful how they do what the careless would do carelessly.

6. Wood that is raked up, should be well burned or seasoned, lest the air in it should rarify and "snap."

7. A candle or lamp should be snuffed before carrying it about the house.

8. Never go to bed, without a pail of water, an axe, and a candle, are where you can find them. And lay your clothes in such a manner that you can put them on in the dark.

9. Never give an alarm of fire, unless you be pretty sure you cannot put it out without further assistance; for a small fire may be easier extinguished by one, than by twenty men.

10. Keep the doors and windows shut in a room that is burning; and in removing furniture, begin nearest the fire, and in the upper part of the house.

11. Upon all such occasions, be as composed as possible. This last rule is worth all the rest.

At the capture of Rangoon in India by the British, a part of the soldiers were lodged in the celebrated temple of Shooedagon or Dagoung, and the manner of the habitation is thus described in a letter from an officer.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"On the 12th, a party proceeded to take possession of the grand Pagoda, about two miles from the town, and found Mr. Roy, Capt. Hill, and others, confined in a dungeon, from which they were instantly released. Two guns planted on the top of the steps leading to the Pagoda, were repeatedly fired at the party, but without effect—being pointed too high. This pagoda and the grounds about it, are now crowded with European Infantry and Artillery, being one principal point without the town, which is garrisoned chiefly by the Madras Sepoys. The scenes that now occur at this extensive and gorgeous Temple, are of a nature singularly odd, and amusing. For want of quarters, the men and officers thrust themselves into every little shrine and niche—some of these are sufficiently spacious to admit a table and chair, or a cot—others serve as receptacles for boots and shoes, beef and biscuit. Round the neck of one divinity is suspended a belt and bayonet, while another has its lap full of knapsacks and eartrudge boxes. The ears of others offer convenient pegs for a hat or a tin-pot, and their shoulders for a soldier's jacket. In short, never were a set of poor Deities so meanly employed or so familiarly treated. The great Guadma in particular, has his hands full of business, and much charge of old clothes. I was particularly diverted with one figure of a size larger than life, placed in an erect posture to bestow a blessing

apparently on another prostrate at his feet. The hand and arm raised for the above purpose supported one end of a hammock, while boxes and canteens hung round his neck, and the poor supplicant's back served as a good seat for a soldier quietly cleaning his accoutrements and smoking his pipe; much as I had heard of this celebrated Pagoda, it far exceeded my expectations in extent and splendour, as well as in the richness, delicacy, and I may say taste of the ornaments and carved work with which the principal temple, and hundreds of others that surround it, are loaded. In the human figure only style and execution are defective."

General Lafayette.—We had a report that the General had been detained at Goochland Court House by an attack of the gout. But the account of his reception at the Court House proves this to have been a mistake. We also understand by private letters, that he arrived at Monticello on Thursday—that the meeting between Mr. Jefferson and himself was very affecting; clasped in each other's arms for several minutes; and that on Friday, the 'Nation's Guest' was to visit Charlottesville, the University, &c. The whole country, joyous and animated. A short repose amid the classic retreats of Monticello must prove a great relief to the spirits of Lafayette. It has even become necessary to him; for his correspondence has so grown upon his hands, that it will require some exertion to get through it. His letters from Europe and various parts of the United States had accumulated to about 600;—and two-thirds of these will require answers.

From the Washington National Journal.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Washington, (D. C.) dated Barrataria, October 8th, 1824.

"*Madame Harbide*, the ex-Empress of Mexico, has been domesticated with us for the last ten days. She landed on the Island from the schooner United States, in twenty days from Soto de la Mariana, from which place she was compelled to make a precipitate retreat, after the execution of her husband, (the newspaper accounts of which are substantially correct.) Though in an advanced state of pregnancy, she sustains herself with great firmness under her misfortunes; and must have had considerable pretensions to beauty when young. She has eight children, six in London, and two, the youngest, with her. Her attendants are, a priest, a nurse, a French chamber-maid, a Spanish Cook, and an Italian valet. She manifests a strong desire to make herself agreeable; but her utter ignorance of every other, save the Spanish language, compels us, in a great measure, to take the will for the deed.—She is so little in the habit of administering to her own wants, that if a fly or mosquito rest on her hand, she will call a servant to dislodge it; and a cigar appears to rank with her among the necessities of life. I said she was domesticated with us; I should rather have stated that she was the guest of Mrs. Patterson, Commodore P's lady, who is here to avoid the prevailing fever of the city. She goes to New-Orleans, by way of the lakes, the first wind that serves; from whence she is destined to Baltimore and New-York, which she will reach, by ascending the Mississippi and crossing the mountains. After her accouchment she goes to London, where a yearly pension, of 8,000 dollars, allowed her by the Mexicans, is to be paid; but names Italy as her ultimate destination."

The Guillotine.—A gentleman of intelligence and of literary attainments, makes in an account of his travels on the Continent, the following most singular remarks on an execution he witnessed, in which the culprit was beheaded by the guillotine.

"It appears," says he, "to be the best of all possible modes of inflicting the punishment of death; combining the greatest impression on the spectator, with the least possible suffering to the victim. It is so rapid that I should doubt whether there were any suffering; but from the expression of the countenance, when the executioner held up the head, I am inclined to believe that sense and consciousness may remain for a few seconds after the head is off! The eyes seemed to retain speculation for a moment or two, and there was a look in the ghastly stare with which they glared upon the crowd, which implied that the head was aware of its ignominious situation. And, indeed, extraordinary as this may appear, there is nothing improbable in the supposition, for in all injuries of the spine, whereby a communication with the sensorium is cut off, it is the parts below the injury which are deprived of sensation, while those above retain their sensibility, and so in the case of decapitation, the nerves of the face and eyes may for a short time continue to convey impressions to the brain, in spite of the separation from the trunk."—*London paper.*

He whose first emotion on the view of an excellent production, is to undervalue it, will never have one of his own to show,

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 19.—The following persons were appointed on the several select committees, ordered on the message of the Governor:

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Forney, Wilson, Davidson, Legrand, and Peebles.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Seawell, Bryan, Welborn, Johnson, and Baker.

On the Indian Reservations.—Messrs. Shober, Hogan, McLeod, Montgomery, and Brittain.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Barringer, Love, Pool, Blackwell, and Shipman.

On Education.—Messrs. Hill, Carson, Williams, of Moore, Mathews, and Nuttall.

On Free Persons of Color.—Messrs. Bryan, Bethune, Fisher, Gibbs, and Parker.

Mr. Barringer presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Cabarrus, praying an act to be passed to repeal the acts heretofore passed, laying out and establishing the Morganton road, so far as respects the county of Cabarrus. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Saturday, Nov. 20.—A report of the joint select committee appointed to suggest some uniform rule of calling the members of the two Houses together, was received from the House of Commons. This report recommends that the superintendent of public buildings be instructed to erect a bell on the Capital Square for that purpose, on or before the next session; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wellborn presented the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House to carry into effect the object of the Board of Internal Improvements, in recommending that a road should be laid out from the town of Fayetteville, by way of Salem, Stokes county, to the town of Wilksboro', so as to intersect the two State roads leading from Tennessee to the said town of Wilksboro'.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill to amend an act, passed in 1823, to divide the militia of Iredell county into two Regiments; which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Nov. 22.—Mr. Bryan presented a bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court for that purpose; which was read the first time, committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Received from the other House, a Message from the Governor, in relation to the visit of General Lafayette, accompanied with a proposition to refer the same to a select joint committee, and appointing, on the part of that House, Messrs. Jones, Stanly, Iredell, Carson and Tillett. Thereupon Messrs. Davidson, Seawell, Wilson, Hogan, and Hargrave were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Blackwell presented a bill to compel the Banks of this State to pay Specie in certain cases; which passed its first reading, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Forney, Blackwell, Hogan, Peebles, and Love.

Mr. McLeary presented a certificate of an allowance made by the County Court of Mecklenburg to Sarah Beaty, widow of John Beaty, a soldier of the revolution; which was read, countersigned by the Speaker, and sent to the other House.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of restricting the power of the Government to grant pardons in certain cases, where the punishment is discretionary with the Court.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.—On motion of Mr. Brittain,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending our criminal laws, that persons charged with state offences shall be compelled to give security for the payment of all costs and charges before they shall be permitted to file an affidavit for the removal of their cause to any other county.

Mr. Montgomery presented the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire and report what improvements (if any) have been made in the navigation of Cape Fear River at the place called the Flats, near Wilmington, by the expenditures of the appropriations heretofore made for improving the navigation of said river across said Flats.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 18.—On motion of Mr. Polk, it was resolved that so much of the Governor's message as relates to Internal Improvement be referred to the committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Alston, it was resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the emigrants to the island of Hayti, be referred to a special committee, viz: Messrs. Alston, Gordon, A. B. McMillan, Weaver, and J. Smith; that so much as relates to the Cherokee lands, be referred to a special joint committee, and on the part of this House to Messrs. Polk, Edmondson, Melchor, Pickets, and Nixon; and that so much as relates to Agriculture, be referred to the committee on that subject.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Polk, that a select committee on the Judiciary

be raised, to whom shall stand referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the criminal code of laws. Messrs. Polk, Stanly, Shepperd, Hill, of New-Hanover, and John C. Taylor, form that committee.

Friday, Nov. 19.—Mr. Picott presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of retaining in the employment of the State, the present Civil Engineer, and the propriety of keeping up and sustaining the present Board of Internal Improvement; and that they report accordingly.

Monday, Nov. 27.—Mr. Whitehurst presented the memorial of the Manumission Society of North-Carolina, for promoting the gradual abolition of slavery; which was referred to the special committee appointed on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the emigrants from the island of Hayti.

Mr. Alston, of Halifax, presented the following resolution, which was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Monday next:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act, passed in the year 1818, entitled "An act concerning the Supreme Court," and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.—On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of so altering or ameliorating the law regulating public printing, so as to define more specifically the duties of the public printer; and that they report by bill or otherwise; and also to enquire whether the extra printing cannot be done on terms more economical.

Resolved, That Messrs. Smith, Bain, Burns, Ramsay and Singletary form the said committee.

Mr. Hines presented a bill to repeal an act passed to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state; and an act supplemental thereto, passed at the same session; and also an act to amend and extend the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this state."

TREASURY REPORT.

The length of this document, induces us to avail ourselves of the following condensed view of it, for which we are indebted to the *Warrenton Reporter*.

The receipts of the Treasury, for the year ending the last day of October, 1824, including sundry arrearages, collections, from the sale of public lands, Bank dividends, &c. amount to \$114,639 39

To this is added the sum remaining in the Treasury at the time of the last report to the Assembly 109,723 21

\$224,362 60

From this, disbursements, including worn Treasury notes, and other monies burnt 87,321 55

Leaving in the Treasury on the 1st instant \$137,041 05

The sum of \$3,244 13, being a proceed from certain sources, is by Law, to be appropriated to the promotion of Agriculture. Leaving a nett balance, unappropriated, of \$133,796 92

Of this amount, there is in actual monies, deposited in the principal Banks at Raleigh, Newbern & Fayetteville, the sum of 132,731 57

And the remainder in the Treasury chest, consisting in part of cash, and part in warrants and vouchers for disbursements, made since the first day of the present month.

There is now on hand of the appropriations for internal Improvement the sum of \$22,956 48. Also, of the Agricultural fund, there is now on hand \$6,334 63.—These funds, however, constitute a part of the general fund of the State Treasury. We, and we doubt not that the citizens of the state, feel great satisfaction in finding such a supply of wealth, and such firm solvency in our public coffers.

Warrenton Reporter.

The concluding paragraph of the Report is too important, and too honorable to the venerable Treasurer, to be omitted. We trust that his recommendation, founded as it is, on just and enlightened views of the importance, both to the moral and political character of the state, of the general diffusion of knowledge among the people, will not be disregarded by the Legislature. It is as follows:

With respect to the stock to be purchased with the proceeds of the Treasury notes issued and to be issued and sold, the Public Treasurer, strictly speaking, would, perhaps, be more within the line of his official duty, were he to remain silent, whilst this stock would of course fall into the common mass of that which is already owned by the State; but bearing in mind that the General Assembly has long and anxiously sought the means of creating a fund, without resorting to taxation, which might ultimately prove commensurate to the providing the means of education, throughout the State, for that portion of our citizens who may, from time to time, be found destitute of them, he ventures on the liberty of respectfully submitting whether this stock, should it be thought expedient so to appropriate it, might well be considered as

laying the foundation of such fund, and forming, at least, a hopeful beginning. Much and respectfully, Gentlemen, Your obt. serv't.

JOHN HAYWOOD.
Public Treasurer.

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"The long agony is over," as to New-York, and the hopes and fears of all parties, as to the result, are now at an end—the reality is before them. After a great deal of shuffling, bargaining, &c. the two houses of the legislature, on Tuesday, the 16th ult. proceeded, by a joint ballot, to the choice of electors, when 25 of the candidates on the Adams ticket, and 7 of the Crawford ticket, friendly to Mr. Clay, were elected: this result, so unexpected to the friends of Mr. Crawford, caused no little confusion, in consequence of the conduct of Lt. Gov. Root, who refused to declare the 25 on the Adams ticket elected, and, with a portion of the "immortal seventeen," withdrew from the house to the Senate chamber. This disgraceful scene terminated in the adjournment of the house. The next day, however, the Senate passed a resolution declaring the gentlemen chosen the day before, duly elected, to wit: 25 for Adams, and 7 for Clay; and met the house again to ballot for the remaining 4, when four gentlemen on the Crawford ticket were elected.—This triumph of principle in New-York is as glorious as it was unexpected, and probably will prevent Mr. Crawford from being returned to the House, by whom the President must now be chosen. It is stated, however, in some of the papers, that the 7 persons chosen on the first, as well as the 4 on the second ballot, are in favor of Mr. Crawford; if this be so, there is yet some chance of his getting to the House, though rather a poor one.

Ohio.—The election in this state has resulted in the choice of electors favorable to Mr. Clay. The vote for Mr. Adams is very respectable, and must be gratifying to his friends in all quarters of the Union—and in what quarter, notwithstanding the illiberal prejudices which have been excited, and the unmanly artifices resorted to, has he not many and respectable friends? The following is the aggregate of votes received by each candidate:

For Henry Clay,	19,265
General Jackson,	18,489
John Q. Adams,	12,280

The editors of the National Intelligencer say, that upon the "result of the contest in New-York, they forbear to moralize." We do not wonder at it; it is indeed no pleasant subject for them to moralize upon. But if they will, they may draw a useful moral from it, which may be of service to them hereafter.

Internal Improvements.—On this subject, we know that there is much dissatisfaction, no little misapprehension, and in some quarters, considerable unfriendly feeling. That such should be the case, is not strange, when we look at the sums squandered in useless and chimerical projects, in the first attempts at improving our internal condition; but in general, these were the exertions of individuals, and they were the sufferers. The funds of the state, devoted to internal improvements, have, we believe, in most instances, been safely and usefully applied; and if the anticipations of the sanguine have not been realized, the more just expectations of the cool and reflecting, who looked not for the performance of miracles, have been answered. We feel confident, that were the people sufficiently apprized of what has been done, much of the unpopularity which now rests on the subject of internal improvements, would be removed; much of the hostile feeling would subside; and the general sentiment would be, that internal improvement should be sustained, and a portion of the surplus funds of the state devoted to this important object.

The attention of the Board of Public Works has been principally directed, during the past year, to the removal of the flats below Wilmington, and to the clearing out of the river between Fayetteville and that place. As to the former of these objects, we are enabled, on unquestionable authority, to say, that the success of Mr. Fulton, in this important undertaking, is now hardly a matter of doubt, even with the most sceptical. The Commissioners of Pilotage, and several of the most intelligent citizens of Wilmington, examined the works on the flats a week or two since, and found that the effect of the dams which have been erected, is precisely such as was predicted by the engineer—a new channel is forming, which, in a short time, will give to that town all the advantages which can be desired from a good navigation to the sea.

will also mention, that an experienced captain, and very inflexible in his opinions, who has been always opposed to Mr. Fulton and the works on the Flats, accompanied the Board of Public Works in their examination, and pointed out to them a part of the river where it is now fifteen feet deep, which, he stated, before the works were commenced, was uniformly dry at low water. The operations of Mr. Fulton in the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, have also been very successful, and no doubt is entertained, that he will succeed in rendering the river navigable at all seasons of the year. It is needless to point out to any one, at all acquainted with the subject, the vast importance to the state of these improvements; and we hope they will go far to convince the incredulous, and all who entertain feelings hostile to the system of internal improvements, that something, we might justly say, a great deal, has been done, and that the funds of the state have not been wasted. To have the operations on the Cape Fear now suspended, would be most unfortunate to the state—a blow would be inflicted, from which it would not recover for years—the enterprise of our citizens would be checked, and our wealth would flow, in a more rapid stream, into adjoining states, who would profit from our folly, and grow rich as we grew poor. We do hope that the people will not suffer themselves to be deluded by the clamor about economy; for what in this case is called economy, a few short years would show to be the most impoverishing prodigality.

We have been informed,—and certain movements in the legislature corroborate the information,—that strong efforts are making to abolish the Board of Internal Improvements. Should these efforts be successful, we may then despair of seeing any thing done, for half a century to come, to call forth our resources, to improve the internal condition of the state, and to overcome by art the obstacles which nature has imposed on our commercial prosperity; or at least, if internal improvements be carried on, it must be by the exertions of individuals, whose most efforts can accomplish but little, when compared with what the interest and respectability of the state require should be done. It is certainly much to be regretted, that a session of the legislature cannot pass away, without an attack being made on some of our most important public institutions or valuable laws; but this will always be the case, not only in this state, but in every other, so long as the people place their confidence in men who are incompetent to the duties which they undertake to perform, and incapable of comprehending the general and permanent interests of the state. That there are some such men in every legislature, in progress as well as the legislatures of the different states, will not be denied—men, who are ever busy to render themselves notorious, without the ability to make themselves useful; and who is no less true, that men of this stamp frequently acquire an influence in public bodies, disproportionate to their actual merits, as it adverse to the enlarged views, liberal sentiments, and manly independence of the enlightened statesman. The history of every state in the Union amply confirms the truth of these remarks; and we only wish the people would profit by the lessons of experience, and learn to distinguish between hollow professions and real worth; between economy, which is honorable as well as indispensable both to states and individuals, and parsimony, which is low and despicable, wherever it is found.

Mr. Alston has brought forward a resolution in the House of Commons to abolish the Supreme Court. This gentleman seems determined to render himself conspicuous in some way or other if he cannot build up, he will pull down;—and we really hope he may not be disappointed in acquiring a fame perfectly characteristic of his extraordinary qualities.

The editors of the Register, it seems, have been re-elected Public Printers. We think a rotation in this office as necessary, as in offices more important. The printing, during the year in which Messrs. Bell & Lawrence held the appointment, was unusually well executed, and gave general satisfaction; and we doubt not their re-appointment would be equally satisfactory.

On Monday last, Messrs. J. Gales & Son were re-elected public Printers of this state. The votes were as follows: J. Gales & Son, 99; Bell & Lawrence, 6.

We take this opportunity of assuring our friends in the Legislature, that, although unsuccessful in the election, we still appreciate their friendly disposition towards us, and feel equally as grateful to them for their support, as if the result had been different.—*Raleigh Star.*

On Thursday last, the Hon. Nathaniel Bacon was re-elected Senator, to represent this state in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next.—*ib.*

CONTRAST.
In Quincy, the home of J. Q. Adams, the vote was unanimous in his favor, while in Salem, the home of T. Pickering, Mr. Adams had 641, Pickering and others had

but 224. And what is most curious, in Mendon, the home of the Hon. Jonathan Russell, Mr. Adams had 164 and Russell and others had but 42.

Speaking of the Presidential Election, the Winchester Republican says, "The result of the election for Electors of President and Vice-President, in this section of Virginia, has resulted in what, from the character of our citizens, was to have been expected. The caucus monster is strangled. The Richmond plan to forestall public opinion, and control the vote of the State, is prostrated. We knew it would be so.—We prophesied it long since. The friends of Messrs. Jackson and Adams have an overwhelming majority. Neither of them were caucus men; and in voting for either, the caucus principle was opposed. In many counties their triumph is triumphant. If Mr. C. has been saved in any county, it is as by fire. The papal see at Richmond is extinct. The political pope must doff his robes. And, that the Richmond Enquirer, and its Editor, are not infallible creatures, is now reduced to a certainty."

Conflagration of the Capitol of Kentucky.
—On Thursday morning, at half past 7, the cry of fire was heard in the streets. The State House was on fire! A small blaze was seen issuing forth from near the summit of the building, shooting up above the ball and vane and fast extending itself around the cupola. In a few moments the cupola was wrapped in flames, the roof and sides as yet untouched. For a moment this splendid edifice stood, to compare great things to small, like a vast lighted lamp—the blazing cupola shooting its vivid flame high in the air. In the mean time, the devouring element was rapidly spreading among the combustible materials of the attic story and beneath the roof, through which it burst in a hundred places.

In less than half an hour the timbers of the roof began to fall in, breaking thro' the floors and ceilings and falling into the apartments below. The whole interior soon resembled a roaring furnace. In less than two hours all that was combustible, with plastering, bricks and stones, was reduced to a pile of smoking rubbish.

The walls, which were of brick, the chimneys, and the four columns of the portico are left standing. A small part of the north wall, only where the windows were thick, fell down.

The Public Offices—the Auditor's and Treasurer's on the left—the Secretary's and Register's on the right, though very near the main building, were saved and not injured.

A considerable portion of the furniture, many books, and some papers and a quantity of muskets were destroyed.

This was among the finest edifices in the Western country. Its dimensions—100 feet front by 65 deep, with a corresponding height. It was built in 1816, and cost about 30,000 dollars, chiefly raised by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity.

[Commentator.]

In Waterbury, Salem society, about 10 days since, at a shooting match, whilst a young man, aged 20, by the name of William Hoadly, jr. was tying a fowl, a rifle in the hands of another person, pointed towards the spot, accidentally went off, and the ball struck the young man just above the hip as he was stooping down, and passed through his liver. He lived two days and expired. No blame is attached to the person in whose hands the rifle was, except for carelessness. On such occasions too much caution cannot be exercised.—*New-Haven Register.*

Daring Attempt.—A man calling himself John Late, alias John Tardy, was arrested between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, in an attempt to run away with the new pilot boat *Cora*, and the Negroes belonging to her; examined this morning before J. H. Mitchell, Esq. and committed to jail, to take his trial at the next Court of Sessions.

We learn the following particulars of his daring act:—It appears that Messrs. Delany, Williams, and Copps, branch pilots, proprietors of the *Cora*, about ten days since, by some means became acquainted with the fact, that a man was tampering with the Negroes composing the crew of the *Cora*, for the purpose of inducing them to join him in carrying her off—tempting them with promises of freedom, &c. as a reward for their treachery to their owners. The necessary steps were immediately taken by these gentlemen, which resulted in a full disclosure of the plan by the Negroes themselves; and means were taken for watching his movements, in order to arrest him in the very act. Several nights had been fixed upon between him and those who were to assist him in carrying his villainy into effect; but from one cause or another, it was deferred until Thursday evening, when a strong northwesterly wind favoring his views the attempt was made. Messrs. Williams and Copps had secreted themselves in the hold of the pilot boat, while Mr. Delany was stationed on board an adjoining vessel, to keep watch. At the appointed hour, he was brought from another wharf, along side the pilot boat, in the skill, with his trunks, charts, &c. and immediately gave orders to loose the fore-sail, and get under way. At this moment, the concerted signal was made

by Mr. Delany, when Messrs. Williams and Copps sprung upon deck.—The Robber made a desperate defence, discharged a pistol at them, without effect; when he was brought to the deck by a blow given him over the head with a sabre by Mr. Copps. Mr. W. had previously fired a pistol at him, which missed. The assistance of the City Guard was then obtained, and he was safely secured until the morning.—*Charleston Courier.*

Massachusetts State Prison.—From the late annual report of the Warden of the State Prison, it appears that the present number of convicts now in the prison is 298, of whom 86 have been received within the last year. There have been 96 discharged within the year; 6 by death, 10 by pardon, and 80 in the completion of their sentence. Of the present prisoners, 54 are blacks, and 59 white foreigners—222 have been convicted for store breaking and theft, 26 of having counterfeited money with intent to pass it, 16 for burglary, 11 for forgery, and 23 for other offences—121 are employed as stone cutters, 30 as cabinet makers, 27 as lumpers, 11 as brush makers, &c.

The expenses of the year, including 14,446 dollars, the amount of stock remaining from the last year, 9,521 dollars paid officers at the prison, 2,535 dollars paid officers from the state treasury, together with all expenditures for provisions, clothing, medicines, and materials for labor, amounted to 57,622 dollars. The receipts, including 36,274 dollars paid for stone, 4,706 dollars for labor by contractors, and allowing 16,124 dollars for stock on hand, amounted to 58,834 dollars, making an access of receipts, or clear profit to the Commonwealth, of 1211 dollars.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

MARKETS.

Fayetteville.—Cotton was selling in this market, at our last dates, at 10 and 12½ cents. Groceries, in general, abundant, and at fair prices. Coffee, prime green, 18 to 21 cents; 2d and 3d quality, 18 to 20; molasses, 28 to 30; sugar, prime, 10½ to 11½; common, 9 to 9½.

Charter.—Cotton, inferior to fair, 8 to 10 cents; good prime, 10½ to 12½; coffee, 22 to 25; molasses, 35 to 45; sugar, Jamaica, 10 to 13; New-Orleans, 9 to 12; brown, 8 to 11.

Charleston.—The Courier, of Nov. 22, says—

"Some small sales of good new *Sea Islands* have been made at 25 cents, and *Santes* at 19 a 21. We do not alter our quotations of Uplands, as there has been no actual change in the market—although some very fine old Cottons, and some of the best of the new crop have met purchasers, to the extent of two or three hundred bales, at 14½ cents; but the principal sales of the week have been at 10 to 12 cents. Inferior lots, of which description is a considerable portion of that which is now coming in, is selling as low as 8 or 9 cents."

Groceries.—Coffee, prime green, 19 cts. inferior to good, 15 to 17; molasses, 30 to 32; sugar, Muscovado, 8 to 9½; New-Orleans, 7 to 10; brown, 8 to 8½.

MARRIED.

At the seat of Joseph Wilson, Esq. near this place, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, Esq. to Miss CATHERINE E. WILSON.

DIED.

Of Typhus fever, at the seat of Col. James Porter in this county, on the 26th ultimo, Miss ISABELLA HARTT, daughter of the late Gen. David Hartt, in the 17th year of her age. In the death of this pious and worthy young lady, a brother and two sisters, with a numerous and respectable connexion, are bereaved of a most endearing young relative, and her acquaintance of a truly amiable friend.

Oh! may she shine before thy throne,
In all thy beauty, Lord,
And the short race which she has run,
Meet a divine reward. [COMMUNICATED.]

In Charleston, on the 29th October, at the age of sixty-six, the Hon. CHARLES PICKNEY, a citizen who devoted his life to form, improve, and sustain the institutions of his country.

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Abijah Whiting
KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

ALSO,
Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats,
and is constantly receiving from New-York, by every arrival, the latest and most approved fashions.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dry Goods,
which are offered as low as can be bought in Charleston, Petersburg, or elsewhere.

40 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
100 nests Band Boxes,
20 doz. Straw Hats,
15 do. Morocco do.
10 do. Looking Glasses,
40 do. Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.
Bay-street, Fayetteville,
Nov. 20, 1824.

Sugar, Coffee, Wines, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received the following GOODS, viz:—

SUGARS.
75 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar
30 do do Jamaica do
150 bbls. Muscovado Sugar, various qualities
78 boxes white Havana Sugar, very fine
64 do brown do bright color
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar.

COFFEE.
100 bags St. Domingo Coffee
130 do Rio do
200 do Cuba do
150 do Jamaica do
75 tierces do do

BRANDY.
20 pipes Brandy, Seignette's brand
15 do do Otard, Dupuy & Co. very old
20 do do Armagnac.

GIN.
25 pipes Holland Gin, of good quality
5 do do do very superior, imported via London
50 bbls. best Baltimore Gin.

WINES.
5 pipes genuine Madeira Wine, G. M. N. & S. brand; 2 butts old Sherry, imported via London; 10 qr. casks extra prime Port Wine, of the most approved brand, warranted genuine; 10 do of good quality; 50 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine; 20 half do do do; 50 qr. casks cargo do; 50 do Sweet Malaga do; 25 do Malaga Sherry do.

SUNDRIES.
500 pieces Cotton Bagging, best Baltic hemp, 42 inch, 100 kegs best White Lead, ground in Oil, 8 cases fresh London Mustard; 30 bags fresh Ginger; 50 do Sumatra Pepper; 20 bags Jamaica Pimento; 20 casks Shot, assorted; 10 do Lead do; 100 do Nails and Brads, assorted; 200 Iron Pots, assorted; 100 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 30 do do do Axe Bar; 30 do do do New Sable; 5 do Plough Moulds, made to pattern; Liverpool Salt in sacks and barrels.

Blankets and Domestic Goods, &c. on consignment.

50 pieces London Duff Blankets; 10,000 yards Grundy's white Plains; 5,000 do do blue do; 500 do grey do 54; 5,000 do Domestic Negro Cloth; 1,000 do do Satinets; 6 cases Steam Loom Shirting; 10 bales do do Sheetting; 5 do Ticking; 50 bales brown Shirting; 20 do do Sheetting, made of New-Orleans cotton; 20 cases do Plaid Homespuns; 2 cases Domestic Coverlets.

The above Goods are offered for sale at the very lowest market price, on long credit for approved notes.

JOS. T. WEYMAN,
Corner Vendue Range and East Bay.
Charleston, S. C. Nov. 11—4t13

Hogs! Hogs!

THE subscribers will have in Charlotte, during the present week, a drove of 3 or 400 HOGS, first rate pork, to be disposed of on favorable terms, probably at a credit of 30 or 60 days. They will also have, during the same time, near Cox's store, a drove of 100 head; and the same number at Concord, on Friday and Saturday next. Provided the hogs are sold on a credit, notes, with good security, will be required.

DAVID TATE,
SAMUEL NEWLAND.
December 6, 1824.—1w

Valuable Property.

ON Monday, the 20th of December next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late dwelling-house of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, ten or twelve valuable NEGROES, (men and women,) amongst which are a good blacksmith, two shoemakers, and a weaver. Also, all the crop of corn, fodder and oats, a number of horses, hogs, and cows, together with all the household furniture, which is valuable. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, four Negroes, a horse, and a quantity of joiner's tools, the estate of Abraham S. Hayes, dec'd. Attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

JAMES DINKINS, Adm'r.
The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above two insertions in his paper, and forward his account to this office for payment.

Notice.

ON Friday, the 24th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Henry Catly, dec'd. will be sold, at public sale, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of four Negroes, viz: a fellow, a negro woman and child, and a boy; horses, cattle and hogs; cotton, corn and fodder; a plantation, wagon, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. &c.

Also, at same time and place, will be sold a likely negro boy, and a quantity of joiner's tools, the estate of Abraham S. Hayes, dec'd. Attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by
D. McDONALD, Adm'r.
Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.
Dec. 1, 1824.—3t12

All persons indebted to either of the above estates, are requested to make payment immediately; and all having claims against said estates, to present them, properly authenticated.

Will be Sold.

ON Thursday, 16th December, 1824, at the late dwelling-house of William Wallace, dec'd. about fourteen or fifteen miles north-east of Charlotte, on the waters of Clark's creek, the following property, to wit: the plantation on which he lived, of five hundred and five acres, at a credit of one, two and three years, equal payments. The land is of a good quality, with a good dwelling-house and barn, and other necessary buildings, with a good well in the yard, and a good meadow of about five or six acres. Also, the following property, at a credit of 12 months:—one negro boy, and a stock of horses, hogs, cows, and sheep. Also, a quantity of corn and fodder. Attendance will be given by
MATTHEW WALLACE,
MATTHEW B. WALLACE, Ex'rs.
November 29, 1824.—3t12

Notice.

LETTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at November Term, 1824, of Mecklenburg county, upon the estate of Dr. George Wright, deceased, late of the state of Virginia. All persons having claims, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery; and all indebted, are requested to make payment immediately.
SAMUEL HENDERSON, Adm'r.
Charlottesville, Dec. 1, 1824.—3t12

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, all the effects belonging to the late firm of COWAN & VAIL; consisting of a large and elegant assortment of household and kitchen Furniture, among which are one large Side Board, one set of Dining Tables, one set of Card Tables, one set of Tea Tables, all of the finest mahogany and most fashionable mechanism;—also, one of the best mahogany case eight day London Clocks, one pair of large gilt framed parlour Looking Glasses; about twenty-five beds, bedsteads and furniture, composed of the finest and best materials; several sets of Windsor Chairs, and a variety of tea ware and table furniture. All kinds of kitchen furniture in common use, a good Horse, two Milch Cows, the quantity of corn, hay and fodder, that may then be on hand, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months. Bonds and approved security will be required, for all sums over five dollars; for purchases under that amount, Cash.

JAMES COWAN, Surviving Partner
of the firm of Cowan & Vail.

N. B. The Sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

At Private Sale.

THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court-House; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its spacious, well framed, two storied stable; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure framed smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford to one wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves.

Also, about forty acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are enclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises upon reasonable and accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.

JAMES COWAN.

Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824.—3t14

The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above three insertions in his paper, and forward his account to this office.

64 Cents Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending a runaway apprentice, named John Maxwell, and delivering him to the subscriber; but no charges paid. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing him, under penalty of the law.

ALLEN BALDWIN.

Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824.—3t12

Shoe Store and Grocery,

At McQuay's old stand, below Mrs. Vail's Tavern.

THE subscriber has just opened a small assortment of SHOES, HATS & GROCERIES, selected in Fayetteville, expressly for retailing purposes, and which he now offers for sale low, for Cash.

The following articles comprise most of his present stock:

SHOES, assorted sizes and qualities.
Morocco, Wool and Water Proof HATS,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Jamaica and St. Domingo Coffee,
New-England and Jamaica Rum,
First quality Molasses,
Northern Gin,
Cogniac Brandy,
Malaga Wine,
Prime Northern Cheese,
No. 3 Mackerel,
Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Muscatel Raisins,
Spanish Segars, Maccoboy Snuff,
Dupont's FFF Powder,
Ber Lead and Shot,
Cut Nails and Cotton Cards,
Manufactured Tobacco,
Shaving and Bar Soap,
Fayetteville Mould Candles,
Bengal Indigo, Madder, &c.
Gig Whips, Dog Skin Gloves,
Basket Sait, Copperas,
Liquid Blacking,
Bottles and Corks,
CONFECTIONARIES, &c.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Nov. 25, 1824.—3t11

STEAM BOATS

Pee Dee and Columbia,

TO RUN BETWEEN

Cheraw and Georgetown.

THE owners of these Boats have respectively put them in the best order; they are now running their first trips, and will hereafter, as far as is practicable, leave the above places regularly and alternately: a Boat to arrive at, and one to leave each place every three to five days. Each Boat will render to the other, in case of need, every aid to ensure expedition and safety. Experience has sanctioned the maxim, that "no business is worth pursuing, that will not pay insuring."

To add safety to expedition, Insurance, Agencies and Policies have been procured at New-York, the benefits of which are offered to shippers by these Boats, on the following terms: Freight of Cotton per bag, 75 cents, including insurance. In case of loss, the cotton to be valued at the price current of the day of shipment, at Cheraw.

Up freights will be insured at one fourth of one per cent. on their value. The freights of measurement goods are reduced one fourth from old prices, and considerable reductions are made on many others. A new printed list will show the regular Rates.

Cotton and other freight will be received and forwarded by these boats, to any agent or factor, free of any other charges than storage and expenses actually paid out.

No pains will be spared to insure expedition, safety and satisfaction, and thereby to merit public patronage. Application to be made to the subscribers at Cheraw.

BEERS, RUNNEL & CO.

Agents for Columbia.

HENRY N. MILLER,

Agent, Cheraw Steam Boat Company,
Cheraw, Nov. 6, 1824.—3t11

POETRY.

THE CHILD OF SORROW.

I saw the child of sorrow weep,
By grief and care oppress,
And heavy sighs convuls'd and deep,
Perturb'd her virtuous breast.

And can, I cried, that Power be just,
Who yields thy heart to woe!
Then Virtue where's thy hope and trust,
In heaven, or earth below!

Eurapt, an angel's voice I heard,
In silver tones exclaim—
Oh holy form, oh blessed word,
Religion was her name.

"Vain, foolish, doubt-assuming man,
With reason so confin'd,
Presum'st thou God's decrees to scan,
To judge Omnipotent mind."

"Know that to Virtue woes are given,
To wean our hopes from earth;
To raise the trembling soul to heaven,
There to receive new birth."

"Go—sin no more, but humbly trust,
Affliction's trial proves
His care, whose laws are ever just,
Who chasteneth whom he loves."

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

OUR LANGUAGE.

In his oration before the Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Everett quotes the remark of Madam de Stael, that, "it is impossible fully to comprehend the literature of a foreign tongue." It is doubtless true, as Mr. E. proceeds to remark, that "there is influence of exalted genius coextensive with earth," and that "something of its power will be felt in spite of the obstacles of different languages, remote regions, and other times," yet it is no less true, (and it is a truth which every one must feel and acknowledge,) that the true empire and lawful sway of genius, "are at home and over the hearts of kindred men." We cannot resist the desire to communicate a portion of the satisfaction we felt in perusing Mr. Everett's Oration, to our distant readers, by offering them the following extract:—

"A charm, which nothing can borrow, nothing can counterfeit, nothing dispense with, resides in the simple sound of our mother tongue. Not analyzed, nor reasoned upon, it unites the earliest associations of life with the maturest conceptions of the understanding. The heart is willing to open all the avenues to the language, in which its infantile caprices were soothed; and by the curious efficacy of the principal association, it is this echo from the feeble dawn of life, which gives to eloquence much of its manly power, and to poetry much of its divine charm. This feeling of the music of our native language is the first intellectual capacity that is developed in children, and when by age or misfortune,

"The ear is all unstrung,
Still, still, it loves the lowland tongue."

What a noble prospect is opened in this connexion for the circulation of thought and sentiment in our country! Instead of that multiplicity of dialect, by which mental communication and sympathy are cut off in the old world, a continually expanded realm is opened and opening to American intellect, in the community of our language, throughout the wide spread settlements of this continent. The energy of the press will here, for the first time, be brought to bear, with all its mighty power, on the minds and hearts of men, in exchanging intelligence, and circulating opinions, unchecked by the diversity of language, over an empire more extensive than the whole of Europe.

And this community of language, all important as it is, is but a part of the manifold brotherhood, which unites and will unite the growing millions of America. In Europe, the work of internal alienation, which begins in diversity of language, is carried on and consummated by diversity of government, institutions, national descent and national prejudices. In crossing the principal rivers, channels, and mountains, in that quarter of the world, you are met, not only by new tongues, but by new forms of government, new associations of ancestry, new and generally hostile objects of national boast and gratulation. While on the other hand, throughout the vast regions included within the limits of our Republic, not only the same language, but the same laws, the same national government, the same republican institutions, and a common ancestral association prevails, and will diffuse themselves. Mankind will there exist, move, and act in a kindred mass, such as was never before congregated on the earth's

surface. The necessary consequences of such a cause overpower the imagination. What would be the effect on the intellectual state of Europe, at the present day, were all her nations and tribes amalgamated into one vast empire, speaking the same tongue, united in one political system, and that a free one, and opening the broad unobstructed pathway for the interchange of thought and feeling, from Lisbon to Archangel. If effects are to bear a constant proportion to their causes; if the energy of thought is to be commensurate with the masses which prompt it, and the masses it must penetrate; if eloquence is to grow in fervor with the weight of the interests it is to plead, and the grandeur of the assemblies it addresses; if efforts rise with the glory that is to crown them; in a word, if the faculties of the human mind, as we firmly believe, are capable of tension and achievement altogether indefinite;

Nil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum,

then it is not too much to say, that a new era will open on the intellectual world, in the fulfilment of our country's auspices. By the sovereign efficacy of the partition of powers between the national and state governments, in virtue of which the national government is relieved from all the odium of internal administration, and the state governments are spared the conflicts of foreign politics, all bounds seem removed from the possible extension of our country, but the geographical limits of the continent. Instead of growing cumbrous, as it increases in size, there never was a moment since the first settlement in Virginia, when the political system of America moved with so firm and bold a step as at the present day. If there is any faith in our country's auspices, this great continent, in no remote futurity, will be filled up with a homogeneous population; with the mightiest kindred people known in history: our language will acquire an extension, which no other ever possessed; and the empire of the mind, with nothing to resist its sway, will attain an expansion, of which as yet we can but partly conceive. The vision is too magnificent to be fully borne;—a mass of two or three hundred millions, not chained to the oar like the same number in China, by a brutalizing despotism, but held in their several orbits of nation and state, by the grand representative attraction; bringing to bear on every point the concentrated energy of such a host; calling into competition so many minds; uniting into one great national feeling the hearts of so many freemen; all to be guided, persuaded, moved, and swayed, by the master spirits of the time!"

LITERARY.

A work is lately published to the north under the very taking title of

"Tales of an American Landlord, containing Sketches of Life, south of the Potomac."

"Sit mihi fas audita loqui."—VIRGIL.

What I have heard, permit me to relate.

2 vols. 12 mo."

"Tales of an American Landlord"—in imitation of the Wizard of Scotland!—and what comes more "home to our business and bosoms," it gives us "sketches of life, south of the Potomac"—perhaps principally in Virginia. We confess we feel some curiosity to see sketches of ourselves, from the pencil of one who aspires to imitate the "great unknown."—May he have the same skill, the same tact, the same success:—perhaps the half of them would completely satisfy his ambition.

Sketches south as well as north of the Potomac, may be expected in the course of the next year from another quarter. A fair authoress has lately been among us, and is now on a visit to Monticello. She arrived in New-York soon after Gen. La Fayette; and has nearly taken the same tour through the country with him. She has been an intimate at La Grange—like him, is devoted to the cause of Liberty—and like him, loves the country, where her altar is erected. Some time since she published letters on America—is a lady of decided talent, which she has displayed in a variety of compositions. She has published a tale of a votary of Zeno, introduced to Epicurus; whose philosophy is ingeniously developed in its pages. It has been much admired, and a new edition is about to be put to press. She has wooed also the favours of the tragic muse; and the drama of Brescia yet unfinished by her pencil, has obtained the warmest praises of Benjamin Constant, and of Talma.—It is unnecessary to affect any mystery as to the name of the lady: for all our readers will recognize at once the name of Miss Wright.

A small poetical production from her pen ("Thoughts of a Recluse") was some time since the passport to an acquaintance with La Fayette—which was subsequently confirmed by the vigor of her talents and the congeniality of their

principles. She it is, to whom we look for the tour of La Fayette through America. She it is, who is able to bring together the scattered materials of his brilliant reception, and bind them in one wreath to grace the veteran's brow. Interspersed as it may be with sketches of our country and our manners, may we not expect a literary present, which may be worthy of him, worthy of her, worthy of us?

[Richmond Compiler.]

INDIAN LONGEVITY.

It has been generally supposed that the North American Indians do not often attain an advanced age, owing to the hardships and exposure to which their mode of life subjects them. The Florida papers, however, contain an account of a Creek Indian, recently discovered near Tallahassee in that territory, who must be somewhere between 120 and 140 years old. The old man was met with by Capt. Burch, while engaged in surveying the ground for a national road from Pensacola to St. Augustine. According to his own account, the old man was in the prime of life at the time of the destruction of the Spanish settlements in Florida, by the Creek and Cherokee Indians, which happened about a century ago. He recollects particularly all the circumstances of that war, and seemed to take great pleasure in relating them to Capt. B. He recollects our revolutionary war, but was then too old to take any part in it. He says that he had left off hunting about the time when the warrior, now the oldest in the nation except himself, was just beginning to hunt. An old Seminole Chief, about 70 years old, he says, was a boy when he left off going to war.

Capt. B. describes him as having the appearance of extreme old age; altho' he still retains his memory and other mental faculties. He walks tolerably well with the assistance of a staff, but is under the necessity of relying upon his daughter to conduct him from place to place, in consequence of the failure of his eye-sight. Another gentleman who has recently visited him, gives the following account of his appearance:

"The mammae or muscles of the breast hung down so much from relaxation, as to give him at first view rather the appearance of an old woman than a man. He has evidently been formed with all the usual symmetry of his race, but his knees turned in a good deal thro' the weakness of age. His pulse on examination, beat but fifty-three strokes in a minute. On being asked his age, he replied that he did not exactly know what it was, but that all the old men who had been his contemporaries, had been dead a very long time ago."

His account of the ancient Spanish settlements, of which there are such numerous traces in Florida, and about which history gives us so little information, is said to be very minute and very interesting.—N. Y. Observer.

AFRICAN LIONS.

The first number of the "South African Journal," published at the Cape of Good Hope, contains some very interesting details respecting the Lions of that country. The writer says, that, beyond the limits of the colony, they are accounted peculiarly fierce and dangerous, and he thinks Mr. Barrow's representation, that they are cowardly and treacherous, is a conclusion drawn from limited experience or inaccurate information.

"The prodigious strength of this animal (he observes) does not appear to have been overrated. It is certain that he can drag the heaviest ox with ease, a considerable way;—and a horse, heifer, or hartebeest, or lesser prey, he finds no difficulty in throwing over his shoulder, and carrying off to any distance he may find convenient. I have myself witnessed an instance of a very young lion conveying a horse about a mile from the spot where he had killed it, and a more extraordinary case has been mentioned to me on good authority, where a lion, having carried off a heifer of two years old, was followed on the track for five hours, about 30 English miles, by a party on horseback; and, throughout the whole distance, the carcass of the heifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground. The Bechuano Chief, old Peyshow, (now in Cape Town,) conversing with me a few days ago, said that the lion very seldom attacks man, if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces, and survey him steadily; and sometimes attempts to get behind him, as if he could not stand his look, but yet was desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances, attempts either to fight or fly, he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient pres-

ence of mind coolly to confront him, without the appearance either of terror or aggression, the animal will, in almost every instance, after a little space, retreat. The over-mastering effect of the human eye upon the lion, has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted, by travellers; but, from my own inquiries among lion hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact; and an anecdote, related to me a few days ago, by Major McIntosh, proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted to the lion:—An officer in India, well known to my informant, having chanced to ramble into a jungle, suddenly encountered a Royal Tiger. The rencontre appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt, earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire-arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle for life with such an antagonist. But he had heard, that even the Bengal tiger might be sometimes checked, by looking him firmly in the face. He did so. In a few minutes, the tiger, which appeared prepared to make his final spring, grew disturbed, slunk aside, and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly upon the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket, and again issuing forth in a different quarter, it persevered, for about half an hour, in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till, at last, it fairly yielded the contest, and left the gentleman to pursue his pleasure walk. The direction he now took, as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents, at a double quick time."

After relating several terrific stories of encounters with lions, the writer concludes his article with one not quite so fearful, related by Lucas Van Vunn, to Vee Boof, his neighbor, at the Bavarian's river:

"Lucas was riding across the open plains, about daybreak, and observing a lion at a distance, he endeavored to avoid him by making a circuit. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter, and being without his roer, (rifle) and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, he turned off at right angles—laid the shambock freely to his horse's flank, and galloped for life. The horse was fagged, and bore a heavy man on his back; the lion was fresh and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunderbolt! In a few seconds, he overtook Lucas, and springing up behind him, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground. Luckily, the boor was unhurt, and the lion was too eager in worrying the horse to pay any immediate attention to the rider.

"Hardly knowing himself how he escaped, he contrived to scramble out of the fray, and made a clean pair of heels of it till he reached the next house. Lucas, who gave me the details of this adventure, himself, made no observations on it, as being any ways remarkable, except in the circumstance of the lion's audacity in pursuing a "Christian man," without provocation, in open day! But what chiefly vexed him, in the affair, was the loss of the saddle! He returned next day, with a party of friends, to take vengeance on his feline foe; but both the lion and the saddle had disappeared, and nothing could be found but the horse's clean-picked bones. Lucas said he could have excused the *schelm* for killing the horse, as he allowed himself to get away, but the felonious abstraction of the saddle, for which (as Lucas gravely observed) he could have no possible use, raised his spleen mightily, and called down a shower of curses, whenever he told the story of his hair-breadth escape."

FROM THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER.

THE BEAVER HUNTER.

There appears in the characters of the inhabitants who reside immediately on the frontier, certain doubtful features, that render it difficult to determine to which side of the boundary they belong. Thus it is with our borderers of Missouri, who have taken up their residence in the neighborhood of the Indian lands, and in many instances have adopted the habits, manners, and costume of the natives.

Michael Shuckwell, or, as he has been more familiarly denominated, *Mike Shuck*, may be presented as a sample of these volunteer barbarians. Among the early settlers of Kentucky, *Mike Shuck* was known as a white-headed hardy urchin, whom nobody claimed kin to, and who disdained connection with all mankind.

He was inured to danger in the course of the Indian wars of that period; and when the celebrated Colonel Boone migrated to this country, Mike was one of his numerous followers. Advancing as

the settlements progressed, for the convenience of hunting, he has at last himself pushed beyond the boundary that tract of country to which the *Mike Shuck* claims a portable citizenship, or a floating title to a residence; he locates for the time being, where he may chance to lay himself down the night. His subsistence he draws from nature's grand store-house, means of an old rusty rifle, that has been his constant companion since his campaign under Gen. George R. Clark.

He possesses in an eminent degree knowledge of all the minutiae of the ping, and he appropriates his autumn the proper season for this branch of business, in exploring the small creeks that put in to the Missouri above the settlements. He is frequently discovered "at the peep of dawn," bareheaded and barefooted, pursuing the wanderings of these water courses, bending under a load of traps, to learn whether or not his bait has attracted the cautious victim; or for the purpose of locating his traps more advantageously.

Such is the accuracy of his skill, that *Mike Shuck* can make up a pack of beaver, where an Indian, with all his rude knowledge of natural history, would esteem the prospect hopeless. A gentleman, who was in pursuit of elk, about the middle of November, discovered this modern Crusoe at evening, laden with his effects, that by good fortune, at this time, amounted about a pack-horse load. He promised to encamp with him for the night. *Mike* muttered a kind of grumbling sent, and led the way, first through extensive hazel thicket, thence descending into a ravine, he proceeded by avious route, through a compact growth of swamp ash, and at length arrived at cheerful fire, that had previously been lighted up by our hero; but for the place would have been as dreary as purgatory is represented to be. The owls themselves, however pressing the necessities, could scarcely have flung their way into this dismal labyrinth. But *Mike* and his *plunder*, as he properly termed it in this instance, it was the legitimate property of the Indians, was safe. *Mike Shuck* turned down his burden, and turned to his lower with a malicious smile, or rather hysteric grin, and desired him to seated. The hospitality of his host, if a bear-skin spread on the ground serves the name, was tendered a very little ceremony, and consisted of beaver tail and an elk marrow-bone, of which were prepared on the spot by mine host, in his own proper person.

Mike, as I have before remarked, claims no family connexions; and, if ever had any, he has out lived them; he is, therefore, making no provision for legacy-hunters. But he is always when he deigns to make use of his tongue, grumbling about his arrangements, for an easy independent old man, and speaks of it as if it was very late, although he has attained almost four-score. When the trapping season is over, he betakes himself to his cot, as he is pleased to term a cotton-wool canoe, and proceeds to market with usual indifference towards the elements. On one occasion, as his cargo was floating on the angry current of the Missouri, and Mike had extended his rather-worn limbs upon the shore for repose, his bowfast (a grape vine) parted, and his frail barque put to sea with a pilot. On making this discovery the morning he was chagrined, but discouraged, by the event. He lost time, but instantly set off in pursuit of his fortune, and having coasted down the river, on the third day discovered his craft self-moored under the lee of a raft of drift wood, without having sustained the smallest injury in hull, cargo, or cargo. Michael was so rejoiced, that, by inspiration or instinct he was induced to offer a hasty prayer of thanksgiving; but whether it directed to God, Man, or the Devil, have not been informed. As old Michael disdains to decorate his person with a beaver he may entraps, hair has been suffered to grow in matted grizzly substitute, and at present very much resembles the horrow wig of a strolling player. His features, too, are worn, by time and storms, nearly eighty winters, into the indubitable of a barber's block. With these evidences to the contrary, he professes to be exceedingly happy. He insists that he relishes his meals infinitely better than a professed epicure; and contends that Madeira can, by no means bear a comparison with spring water.

I do not envy him his happiness; would I recommend copying his suits; yet I believe most religions that such a life of active exertion, giving to the blood a vigorous circulation, will ensure health and cheerfulness to the spirits, while an inert, sedentary life, will be fruitful only in blue devils.